





WE'VE PAID, M. & K. 1986

It is not to be wondered at, that Mr. Wise, who, since he became a member of Congress has devoted his talents to the exposure of the manifold corruptions of the Government, with a power unsurpassed by any other member, and in a manner which has stirred dismay into the camp of the Administration, should have been singled out by the Tory press, as the object of their unsparring abuse. It is not surprising that an occasion of this sort, should have been eagerly seized upon by the Vice Rascals, (who never yet were known to be over scrupulous in the choice of means for effecting their base purposes) with the intention and hope of fixing upon the character of the man, whose fearless powers they most dread, a stigma, which shall destroy his influence. We believe, as we have said before, that the abuse which has been heaped upon the head of Mr. Wise, will recoil, with tenfold power, upon his vile calumniators. He has been guilty of that crime, of which we hold every man guilty, who connects himself with the shedding of man's blood in a duel and, so long as we shall retain our present New England opinions upon the code of honor, so widely different from those which prevail among the constituents of Mr. Wise, we shall never seek to palliate the enormity of that offence, be the offender our political enemy or friend. Beyond this, we hold Mr. Wise, innocent and we have not, and have never had, the slightest doubt, that such would be the verdict, so far as he is concerned, of the investigating committee.

To my Constituents. I was second to Mr. Graves in his late duel with Mr. Cilley. His catastrophe has brought upon me much odium and reproach. Your Representative is accountable to you for his personal, as well as his political conduct; for, by it, he is worthy of you, or you are dishonoured. I owe you an explanation, then, and I make it most cheerfully, because I know that you would gladly receive my vindication. Judge me, then; you have the right. For what? Murder? No. All the false witnesses who wander for passion or prejudice, could not convince you that I am a murderer. For dishonour? Was that murder? The certificate of Mr. Cilley is second with me sure that he took not the least exception to my course. For Participating in a duel, then my own or that of another at all? For that you should judge me. That is my offence. I admit it; and all I can dare to ask is that you will judge me fairly, according to the public sentiment which prevails among yourselves.

Why act as second for another, where there was no obligation to act? There was an obligation. I never acted as second for a friend but with two motives: first, to be in a position to reconcile his difference, if I could; second, to guard his honour and his life, if I could not. I felt bound to do this for a friend in this instance. Especially, have been so situated as to compel me to admit this obligation; for, I have often told you, my protection, as the discharge of my duties to you here, depended upon my own trusty weapon, and my trust friend, upon whom I have been vainly thinking to discharge the same obligation to me. Mr. Groves is one upon whom I would have called; and I feel obliged to do for him, what I would have called on him to do for me.

HENRY A. WISE:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 March 1, 1888.  
 Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved March 3, 1879, relating to the duties of the Secretary of War." I have the honor to inform you that the same has been received by the Department, and will be given the consideration it merits.  
 Very respectfully,  
 JOHN WOODBURY, Secretary of War.

The Mayor and City Council elect of the city of Bergen, assembled at the City Hall, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Rufus D. Wolf, Esq. having signified his acceptance of the Mayoralty, the oath of office was administered by J. S. Sayward, Esq. At the request of the Mayor an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hedge. A Committee was then appointed to receive the credentials of members, after which the members of both branches received the oath of office from the Mayor. The Mayor then delivered the following

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

In pursuance of my duty as prescribed by our City Charter, I shall proceed to communicate such information, and recommend such measures as the business and interests of the city, seem to me to require.

The total Receipts during the same time (including \$17102.00 from Surplus Revenue) amount to the sum of \$54419.35, leaving a balance of outstanding orders to the amount of \$2861.36. The various items composing these several amounts, appear in full on the files of the city which are open to examination. The present amount of the City Debt is \$162,000.00.

The Public Schools of the city will require your constant attention and encouragement. The aid of money though essential, is not all that we are called upon to contribute for the support and advancement of the cause of education. The examination of our Schools, by only by the Committee appointed for that purpose, but by members of the City Council, parents, and the friends of education generally, would doubtless exert a beneficial influence over the minds of the young, and at the same time encourage the exertions of those whose arduous and honorable task it is, to lay the foundation of wisdom and knowledge, and to build up the moral and intellectual character of those who will hereafter supply our places. A full report of the Superintendent School Committee will soon be presented to the City Council. These means of information will entitle their opinions to attention and respect. I shall therefore for the present, suggest but one improvement for your consideration. It is believed that a high school for female similar to that which is now in successful operation for the youth of the other sex, would meet the wishes of many of our citizens, and greatly increase the usefulness of this important department.

The city farm connected with the poor-house, containing ninety-nine acres, appears to me to be property of description quite unsuitable for economical management by a municipal government. So large a farm cannot be cultivated without great expense in hiring labor; and cannot be expected to give an annual product equal to the interest of its value. I would therefore recommend the sale of the greater part of the farm, and the use of the residue for the purpose of raising about twenty acres for the employment of the poor. The greater part of the sale should be in part appropriated to the city and the residue to the poor. The city should be the owner of the residue.

The great extent of streets and highways within our city, necessarily requires large appropriations. Added to the ordinary repair of streets I would recommend an appropriation for sidewalks, and also for paving gutters, where, by neglect or delay, we should be subjected to constant inconvenience and eventually to much greater expense. The present time is in many respects favorable to making such changes in the width and direction of our streets, and such permanent improvements, as the future convenience and business of the city may require. The low price of labor and the depressed value of real estate, would enable us now to accomplish much at a small expense which would hereafter require large appropriations, or, perhaps would become entirely impracticable.

The ordinances of the city require revision from time to time, in order to meet the changes incident to an increase of population and business. Such are found to be either useless in their provisions or ineffectual in their operation, ought to be at once abolished, and all others strictly and impartially enforced. Such a revision I would recommend, and that the ordinances be published and posted in conspicuous places, that all may have an opportunity of understanding the laws and regulations of the city.

I would recommend, if a loan to the City can be obtained for a long period, and on reasonable terms, the erection of a market house on the foundation already prepared for that purpose; that the whole should be put under cover the present year, the offices for the accommodation of the city government completed, and a sufficient number of stalls finished, in the northern part of the building, to supply the present wants of the city. The contemplated streets around the whole lot should also be made this year. That part of the lower floor of the building which may not be required for stalls, can be finished in a temporary manner, and rented for other purposes, as opportunities may occur. The whole expense of erecting and finishing the building and making the streets on the plan originally proposed, would probably be about \$50,000. This is equal to one per cent only of the taxable property of the city at the present time. My conviction that this building, when completed, will be intrinsically worth all that it will cost, and that it will prove both a benefit and an ornament to our city, induces me to recommend an appropriation for the purpose, without waiting to consider whether a small sum might be saved by erecting a part from year to year.

In reflecting upon the condition of our city for the past year, we might naturally be discouraged from an enterprise based upon the expectation of its future increase and prosperity. But when we extend our view to the principal cities and towns of New England, and indeed of our whole country, we find ourselves by no means humiliated by the comparison. We perceive that up others, not less than upon ourselves, and in some instances with far greater severity, has the heavy hand of adversity fallen. Unless, then, we can admit, that this great nation, with its free institutions, its boundless resources, its enterprising and industrious people, surpassing all other nations in all the means of wealth and prosperity will suffer its progress to be permanently arrested by the unauthorized and destructive schemes of its own servants, we may rest confident that this city will be among the first to move onward upon the returning tide of public and private prosperity. A cursory view of our local position and the advantages which we are surrounded, will justify this conviction. — the head of navigation on one of the largest rivers in New England, Bangor communicates on the South, with the markets of our own and of foreign nations, and every other direction, with a large and fertile territory which invites, and will eventually receive, cultivation from a numerous and hardy population. For many years to come the manufacture and exportation of our staple commodity will continue to furnish us with a large and profitable business. In the mean time, other resources now known to exist in our vicinity, will in their turn be developed. The immense water power of the Penobscot and its tributaries, of which but a small part is now expended in the manufacture of lumber, before a century has elapsed, will be turned to other uses, and the wants and interests of the population will have been supplied. Considering the combination of all these advantages, which this gem of the State enjoys, it is not surprising that the three great industries of the State, — the lumber, the fish, and the iron, — have all found their way to this city. The lumber trade, the fish trade, and the iron trade, have all found their way to this city. The lumber trade, the fish trade, and the iron trade, have all found their way to this city.

After the branches separated, the Common Council was organized by the choice of William Paine, President, and William E. P. Rogers, Secretary.

An order for printing 500 copies of Mr. De-  
nel's address, passed both Boards. A joint  
special committee was appointed to report upon  
the unfinished business of the last City Coun-  
cil. The rules and orders of the last City  
Council were adopted for the present year. A  
joint special committee was also appointed by  
both branches, to report the number of officers  
necessary to be elected to fill the various depar-  
tments of the City Government for the ensuing  
year. After which both branches adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1858.  
There was no business done in either House on Thursday. Both branches adjourned upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Carter, of the Maine delegation, who died on Wednesday.  
We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Evans, upon announcing the death of Mr. Carter, as reported in the *Baltimore American*.  
Mr. Speaker, these badges of mourning which we still wear, denote that death has lately been in the midst of us. Again his arrow has flown; and again has the fatal shaft been sent, with an unerring aim, into a small, and already broken rank. It is my melancholy office to announce, that, since the last adjournment of the House of Representatives, Timothy Jarvis Carter, then one of its members from the State of Maine, has surrendered up to the Being who gave it, a life upon which many anxious hopes depended, and for whose preservation many an ardent prayer had gone up to the Father of all spirits. He died last evening, at 10 o'clock, at his lodgings in this city, after a sickness of not very protracted duration, but of great and excruciating intensity of suffering and agony. The ways of a righteous Providence are inscrutable, as I while we bow in submission, we yet upbraid with deep and solemn awe.

Our deceased friend and colleague was a native of the State and the district which so lately he represented in this branch of Congress; and he therefore, brought with him the confidence, largely bestowed, of those who had known him from his earliest years. Well did he deserve it. His character for probity, integrity, uprightness, morality, was free from spot or blemish. His principles were well founded. Loving the country of his birth, and its institutions, with all his heart, he pursued with fidelity such measures as his judgment deemed best calculated to promote the welfare of this one and the durability of the other. He was a lawyer by profession, faithful, just, discriminating, attentive, humane, in his practice.

temper kind, conciliating, patient, the won respect and attachment, even from those who differed from him in matters of opinion; and probably there lives not a human being who has a single resentment, or one unkind recollection to bury in his grave. He has gone, in the strength of his manhood, and the maturity of his life, to the road that all must once pass. "The ties that bound him to life are severed for ever, as all human ties must be severed."

Although, when his eyes opened for the last time upon the earth and the sky, they fell not upon his own native hills; thought the sod which shall cover him will not freshen in the same influences which clothe them in verdure and beauty; though he died far from his home, the companions and the brothers of his childhood were with him the sharer of his joys, the solace of his griefs, stood by him; and the hand which could best do it, assuaged the bitter pangs of parting life. The last earthly sound which fell upon his ear were tones of sympathy, and kindness, and affection, and support—tones which ceased not, even when they vainly strove to pierce the cold and leaden ear of death. Tears shall flow copiously, and deep sighs be heaved over his lifeless form; tears not more scalding, sighs not deeper drawn, because mingled with any bitter recollections—any unavailing regrets.

If human means could have availed—constant laboring, self-verifying affection, insomniac over exhausted nature and bearing up for long and painful vigils, could have saved his life, he would long have spared to the friends who now deplore his death, and to the State and to the country, which he served. To that strain of wisdom we proficit also: how little will it avail our sincere sympathy and condolence. He has gone from this place of earthly honors and human distinctions, to a seat in that "House of Heavens" which is not made with hands; eternal in its reign.

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